

SCHIZAEA GERMANII REDISCOVERED IN FLORIDA.—*Schizaea germanii* (Fée) Prantl was rediscovered recently in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Preserve in Palm Beach County, Florida. A few specimens were taken as vouchers (14 Dec 1972, T. R. Alexander, BUS, US). Subsequent visits to the area have produced evidence that the population is substantial. The plants grow in the small tree islands that are dominated by *Persea borbonia* and *Ilex cassine*. These islands characterize the Preserve and tend to be of two types: those with margins and interiors covered by a very dense growth of tall ferns and those with the ferns mostly on the margins and the interior open under the tree canopy. The *Schizaea* grows in the latter on old, rotten *Persea* stumps and trunks and in the decomposing litter that is the surface "soil" in these islands.

This species was included in Correll's "A Check-List of Florida Ferns and Fern Allies" (Amer. Fern J. 28: 16. 1938). It apparently has not been collected in southern Florida in recent decades and is considered rare. Fortunately, this population is protected within the Preserve and cannot be collected without permission. An exact locality is given in Appendix G, South Florida Ecology Study, Recent and Long-term Vegetation Changes and Patterns in South Florida (EVER-N-51). Part 1, Preliminary Report, May 10, 1973. Department of the Interior, by Taylor R. Alexander and Alan G. Crook.—Taylor R. Alexander, Biology Department, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

CYSTOPTERIS BULBIFERA NEW TO NEBRASKA.—According to Blasdell (Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 21(4):1-102. 1963), the range of the Bulblet Fern, *Cystopteris bulbifera* (L.) Bernh., extends as far west as New Mexico and Arizona. However, the distribution within the Great Plains area is quite disjunct according to the specimens cited by Blasdell. This species is found in northwestern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, and south-central Missouri. Blasdell's rather scanty data for the Great Plains was supplemented by reference to the distributions prepared by R. E. Brooks (pers. comm.), of the University of Kansas, who, after reference to herbaria and considerable collecting in the Plains States west of the Missouri (South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas), reports the Bulblet Fern only from Roberts County, South Dakota. In June of 1972, I found what I considered to be the first collection of the Bulblet Fern from Nebraska. This fern is common in the recently designated Indian Caves State Park (Richardson County, N $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T.3N., R.17E.). It is found in cracks in the heavily shaded sandstone bluffs along the Missouri River and in shallow soil in damp valleys leading to the river. A literature search yielded an unpublished citation of *Filix bulbifera* (L.) Underw. by Howard C. Reynolds (M. S. Thesis, University of Nebraska) in a floristic study of Richardson County done in 1942. It does not appear, therefore, that the fern is an adventive to this region of the state. The habitat of this station is somewhat different from that considered typical (neutral soils associated with limestone) by Blasdell. *Woodsia obtusa* (Spreng.) Torr. and *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh. were common associates with the Bulblet Fern. A voucher (G. J. Anderson 329) is on file in the Herbarium of the University of Nebraska State Museum (NEB).—G. J. Anderson, Department of Botany, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.